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SANGZOR BASIN NATURE AND HIM PROTECTION TO DO MECHANISMS

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ABOUT ARTICLE

Key words: Sangzor basin, mountain range bottom, velvet district, unique natural-geographic, ecological conditions, actual problem, anthropogenic factor, plants vegetation era, degradation.

Abstract: In the article, Sangzor basin nature to himself special features , color and to them effect doer factors studied and analysis done.

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INTRODUCTION

Sangzor basin Turkestan of the ridge in the north is located is orohydrographic in terms of Syr Darya to the basin looks Sangzor river basin Sangzor is in the mountain range to the bottom right Come, Molguzar of the ridge southern slope with Chumkortog ridge northern slope between located Sangzor basin in the west Turkestan of the ridge northern slope Guralash from the pass at 2870 m starting the north and to the northwest looking stretched out. Of the river this is the basin direction depending on 80 km more in length stretched out. River of the basin the most wide of place 15-20 km wide at the beginning his wide place up to 700-800 m right will come Sangzor of the river basin wrong stretched out triangle shape remind her the most tall point 1500 m, lower in the part and from 650 m to 550 m organize does.

THE MAIN RESULTS AND FINDINGS

Sangzor basin administrative in terms of in the south (Turkistan of the ridge a waterman in) Tajikistan republic , in the north-east Jizzakh of the region Zomin district, in the west of Samarkand region Burungur districts with connected Most in the north-west while Gallaorol district own into takes Sangzor of the basin main part Velvet district area occupies It's great the river basin of the area main part cover received famous Velvet district unique natural-geographical and ecological to the circumstances has.

The Sangzor Basin is located between the Molguzar and Turkestan mountains in a triangular shape. Its upper part is narrow (2-3 km), and the lower part is 15-20 km long and slopes in this direction. It slopes slightly around the village of Balkh and takes on the appearance of a high plain, then

turns to the north, narrows again and becomes a narrow gorge called the Gate of Amir Temur (The Serpent Passed). Then Jizzakh joins the oasis. Although the geomorphology of the basin has not been studied in a special way, some natural-geographical processes have been studied by scientists. The surface of the hills of the basin is strongly fragmented as a result of the erosive and accumulative activity of temporary and permanent running water, cracks and suffocation are widespread. While the Molguzar mountain in the basin stretches for 70 km, it is not very high (2600 m), the Chumkor mountain, especially the Turkistan mountain, is 75 km long, and its height is 2000-3500 m. The mountain slopes are sharply broken by short but deep erosion lines, occupying the headwaters of streams.

According to P. Baratov, the Sangzor Basin used to flow into the Zarafshan River as a large right tributary in long geological periods. During the Alpine folding, the basin began to rise again. Marjonbulok and Kampirrovot heights, which form the Turkestan mountain range and its slopes, separate the Sangzor river basin from the Zarafshan river in a suvai style, and it changes its course to the north and takes a direction towards the Syrdarya basin. A narrow gorge called Amir Temur's gate (Ilono'tti gorge), which separates the Turkestan and Nurota ridges, was formed at the beginning of the Neogene period as a result of the gradual erosion of the saddle-like lowland of the Sangzor River, where the Turkestan and Nurota ridges meet.

The hydrological data of internal waters of the Sangzor Basin were used by VA Shuls, R. Mashrapov. Hydrology was studied by NI Plotnikov, GG Volkov, RP Kim and others. The main catchment river of the basin is the Sangzor. It is formed by the confluence of Guralash and Jonteka mountain streams. According to the type of saturation, it belongs to the group formed from snow and rain, and the catchment area is 2526 km 2.

Several scientists have studied the climate characteristics of the Sangzor basin. According to BP Alisov, the Sangzor basin is the northernmost part of the subtropical region. Therefore, its main climatic indicators are dryness of the air, high amount of radiation, seasonal changes of weather are close to subtropical characteristics. Around Gallaorol (June 22, the longest day) the sun is 74 0 above the horizon. As a result, the period of sunlight will be somewhat longer. The movement of air factors also plays an important role in the formation of climate conditions of the Sangzor basin. In summer , the region warms up strongly and quickly, and local continental tropical air forms here . As the air heats up, a thermal depression occurs in the region . As a result, it attracts air masses from the north and west. However, these air masses cannot strongly change the air temperature of the Sangzor river basin. Because the incoming air masses heat up quickly under the influence of the heated earth surface, their relative humidity decreases, and condensation processes become more difficult. Therefore, cloudless and rainless weather occurs at the foot of the valley, that is, in the flat part (Gallaorol basin). The temperature also decreased a little, 3-5 0 compared to the previous one 10 0 from C It drops to C. This process may take place with some precipitation in the mountainous parts of the Sangzor basin.

Where the river has an altitude of 1300 m (Bakhmal weather station), the average annual air temperature varies from year to year. The coldest month is January, the warmest month is July.

Air humidity is also an important climatic factor in the formation of vegetation cover. At an altitude of 1300 m above sea level, the highest average monthly index of air humidity is 810-840 mb in January, and the lowest index is 320-280 mb in July.

It can be seen from the above information that the nature of Sangzor basin is colorful and charming. Sangzor basin nature pure without save stay, today of the day the most actual from problems is considered

Current in the day Sangzor in the basin plant world natural and anthropogenic factors under the influence of to degradation meeting is going Including the latter in years of the climate arid coming at the expense of of plants vegetation period shrink away of the season to the middle go curdling castle started. This is the case of plants also negative for fertilization effect is doing.

The end in years Sangzor in the basin population number dynamic respectively grow up to go is being observed. As a result, the population the number growth at the expense of to the environment has been different level factors effect increased is going Sangzor in the basin take went observations as a result of the river high, medium and lower in streams anthropogenic of factors effect from each other difference to do let's see can. High relax in the stream and animal husbandry, secondary in the flow farming and animal husbandry, lower in the flow farming and sand and gravel digging get through basin nature strong effect is showing. Of this due to not only plants, perhaps soil is also damaged is seeing.

Information about the soils of the Sangzor basin was studied by NA Butskov, TD Jumabaev, MA Pankov and was also presented in the monograph "Soils of Uzbekistan". According to their opinion, the process of soil formation due to the complex relief structure in the basin, the different changes of soil-forming parent rocks, the non-uniformity of climate characteristics, the meeting of vegetation cover at different levels, and finally the anthropogenic influence it will not be the same. Therefore, with the change of altitude regions, the soil cover is also significantly changed and stratified as follows:

Cultivated soils - In the irrigated areas of the Sangzor basin, it is characteristic of irrigated - gray or typical gray soil types, and its mechanical composition has been strongly changed due to anthropogenic influence over the years, and as a result, it has formed a cultured layer. Now this area is fully developed.

Meadow soils - terraces of the first and second order developed along the Sangzor river bed - continue in the direction of the streams with their banks and its side branches. Due to the fact that the ground water level is close to the surface throughout the year in this area, there are the most favorable conditions for the development of grasslands and the acceleration of the rotting process, as well as an increase in the amount of humus.

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